

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow
cloudy; moderate north winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 86; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FUME AUTONOMOUS PORT FOR 2 YEARS; ORLANDO RETURNING; PEACE TREATY TO BE DELIVERED TO DELEGATES TO-MORROW; GERMAN BILL FOR HUNGER BLOCKADE LOSS IS \$13,650,000,000

N. Y. TO ACCLAIM 77TH DIVISION IN PARADE TO-DAY

Major-Gen. Alexander to Lead His War Veterans Up Fifth Avenue.

GREAT THROGS WAITING

Event Expected to Be Greatest Military Spectacle in History of Metropolis.

Major-Gen. Robert Alexander, mounted at the head of his thousands of war-hardened veterans who forced the Germans back along the Vesle and the Aisne and blasted their way through the fastnesses of the Argonne forest, will raise his hand at 10 o'clock this morning, and at the signal New York city's very own Seventy-seventh Division—the only division in the American Army that was recruited entirely from one city—will start its triumphal march up Fifth avenue.

In point of size it will be the largest military spectacle New York has ever seen, for there will be between 30,000 and 35,000 men in line, including several thousand casualties, wounded and men who were members of the division in France but who have been discharged and now are back in civilian life.

On Washington's Birthday, 1918, in a whirlwind of snow that matted their heavy packs in white and blew stingingly into their faces, the Seventy-seventh marched down the same avenue, just one month before the first units sailed for overseas. Then they were hardly more than rookies, with scarcely a smattering of the training in modern warfare that later enabled them to throw back and break through the flower of the German army—but today the men who will march up the avenue are hardened veterans, trained and seasoned fighting men, bringing to the American people and especially to the people of New York a war record equaled by no other National Army division and surpassed by few divisions of Regulars or Guardsmen.

Draft Board Men in Line.

Ahead of the marching troops will come a contingent of draft board officials carrying a number of memorial flags, with gold stars on them, in honor of the division's dead. They will also carry palms and laurel wreaths and their banners will bear the names of the men who will be placed in the Court of the Victorious Dead in front of the Public Library at Forty-second street. This contingent will leave the arch in Washington Square at 9:15 o'clock and will march to the court at the half step prescribed for military funerals.

They will then proceed up the avenue and will march ahead of the fighting men to 110th street. Mayor John F. Hylan will take a palm from the Arch of Liberty and play the national anthem at the court. He will be accompanied by Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the mayor's committee of welcome to returning troops. At Eighty-second street the division will be reviewed by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Gov. Alfred E. Smith and other officials.

The marching men will wear overseas caps and light packs will be slung upon their backs. Their uniforms will be changed over the packs in such a manner that the Statue of Liberty, the district insignia, will be upright and prominent. The infantry regiments will carry their rifles with bayonets fixed. All officers will carry side arms. Each man will carry his canteen, but gas masks will not be carried.

To March in 16 Man Front.

The division will march in column of battalions. In each column of companies, squads abreast, making a front of sixteen men, with four feet intervening between the companies. In passing under the Arch of Liberty this interval between the companies will be closed, but will be reopened after the file is through the narrow confine. The cadence of the march will be 138 steps a minute, thus passing the point in 45 minutes. Only short intervals will separate the larger units and a continuous formation will be maintained in these. Each organization will be identified by a banner preceding it by ten yards.

When the field music of each unit passes the Secretary of War he will be recognized with four flourishes of the bugle. All officers, including company commanders, will render the usual military courtesy salute. Gen. Alexander will be saluted and recognized by four flourishes.

Nation's Notables to See 77th Division in Parade

PARADE starts at 10 o'clock from Washington Square. Route—Up Fifth avenue to 110th street. Reviewed—At Eighty-second street and Fifth avenue, by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Mayor John F. Hylan and other national, State and city officials.

Weather Forecast—Fair and cooler.

ENLISTED MEN TO RULE LEGION

Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt Says 85 Per Cent. Will Be From Ranks.

TO PERPETUATE SERVICE

Civilian Betterment Rather Than Military Memories to Be Fundamental Idea.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—To perpetuate the idea of service to the nation—not military but civilian service for social betterment—is the fundamental idea upon which the proposed American Legion composed of men who served in the world war, expects to grow, according to Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, one of the temporary committee of founders, who arrived here from New York to-night.

Col. Roosevelt will be here for the caucus of delegates of the legion to be held May 8, 9 and 10. He is wearing a civilian suit with a broad black band on one arm as mourning for his father and brother Quentin, who was killed in an aerial battle in France.

He outlined to-night the purposes of the legion, being careful to make it plain he expected the directing force of the organization to come from the 85 per cent. of former enlisted men—the men of small means, as he phrased it, who would be the bulwark of the organization.

"This is not an officers' organization and it is not formed for any selfish purposes," he said. "That is one of the questions I hear most frequently asked. People from all over the country are writing to the members of the temporary committee, asking all about the legion and its purposes. Until the delegates formulate the platform and the principles upon which the legion will be formed will be outlined there is very little we members of the temporary committee can say."

"From the letters which have been coming in, however, I believe that the desire to perpetuate that spirit of devotion to a decent and fitting livelihood which carried the Americans forward irresistibly against the greatest obstacles will continue to guide the thoughts and actions of the men who belong to the legion."

"Of course there will be many practical questions which such a body as this could settle—the question of the Government insurance and the terrible struggle about the allotments which have caused so much misunderstanding."

"Other matters which naturally occur to one interested in the problems of the returning soldiers are the questions of retraining and the helping of the wounded men to make men capable of earning a decent living."

"These things, however, it is vital for all to understand. The organization is intended primarily for enlisted men. It is not a political organization. One set of delegates to the convention will be to perpetuate the principles of right and justice for which the men fought. The legion will stand for law and order, decent living and thinking and true Americanism."

GUARDSMEN SPLIT AS SESSIONS OPEN

New Yorkers Want Representation Based on Home Guard.

NAVY FLIERS START TO-DAY DESPITE FIRE

Damaged Planes Are Repaired Quickly for Trip to Halifax.

TWO AIRMEN ARE KILLED

Spin at Rockaway Ends in Disaster as Transatlantic Aspirants Look On.

Death and disaster yesterday visited the Rockaway naval air station, where the three great naval seaplanes are being prepared for their attempt to fly across the Atlantic, but despite this two and perhaps three of the flying boats will start soon after dawn this morning on the initial stretch of the long, venturesome journey.

The first of the series of accidents was a fire early yesterday which destroyed the right wings of the NC-1 and badly damaged the lower elevator of the NC-4. This was a heavy blow to the officers and men who have been working feverishly for weeks to make arrangements for the smooth working and success of the flight.

But a heavier blow to the spirits of all came yesterday afternoon when Commander Towers and Richardson and many of the others who will leave to-day saw two young fliers crash to instant death after flitting lightly about 300 feet over the station. The other accidents were unimportant—the injuring of three sailors when a speeding motor truck bearing forty men ran off the road, and the burning of a light motor truck.

All contributed to cast a shadow over the station and to heighten the tension which has been growing daily, but the crews of the three ships remained grimly determined or smilingly confident, according to their nature.

Die in Spectacular Accident.

The accident in which two young men—Ensign Hugh J. Adams, 20 years old, of 216 Goodrich street, Pittsburgh, the pilot, and Harold B. Corey, chief machinist's mate, 22 years old, of 45 Fayette street, Binghamton—were dashed to death was spectacular, occurring when most of the officers and men at the station were watching.

Hugh Adams, as he was known among his brother fliers at the station since he came there last June, was regarded as one of the most skillful aviators in the naval service. Like a half dozen other officers he went up for a test flight at 4 o'clock, taking Corey with him.

So warm was the weather that neither man was flying tops for the trip, which was a mere "hop" of ten or twenty minutes. To Corey, however, it had a special significance, for his discharge from the navy had been approved and he was to leave the station to-day or to-morrow. He himself was a pilot, although not officially qualified to drive a plane.

"Well, boys, this is my last flight," he remarked cheerfully as he jumped upon the back of a sailor in rubber wading gear to be pick-a-packed dry-shod across the gap of ten feet to little HS-1 scout seaplane which was moored in a foot of water off shore. The machine was one of the oldest and best known flying boats on the station and Ensign Adams felt he knew her every impulse and crank.

Plane Rises From Water Quickly.

Adams speeded the twelve cylinder Liberty motor as he headed offshore and within fifteen seconds the four bladed propeller lifted the little scout into the air. Up and down the bay the plane speeded, gradually making altitude. Then Ensign Adams tried a few turns and banks—which abruptly attracted the attention of newspaper men and photographers and caused even the blase officers and enlisted men to tilt their chins to watch Hugh Adams put the plane through her paces.

On one turn the plane, when about 300 feet in the air, tilted so far over that a wing tip pointed directly to the ground. The seaplane was circling in a position

Hungarian Surrender Confirmed in Vienna

BASEL, May 5.—Confirmation of the unconditional surrender of the Hungarian Government has been received in a despatch from Vienna.

AIM TO REBUILD BROKEN EUROPE

Plan to Be Submitted to the Next Congress Includes Germany's Reconstruction.

NO TRADE PUNISHMENT

Security of Great Indemnities Said to Depend on Foreign Business of Old Foe

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, May 5.—Soon after peace is signed it is probable a plan will be submitted to the next Congress for American capital and enterprise to assist in the economic reconstruction of Europe, as American food is now assisting in its moral reconstruction.

This idea is in the back of the minds of President Wilson's financial advisers, who have turned down a proposal that the United States participate with the Allies in indemnifying a German \$5,000,000,000 bond issue. This does not mean, however, that any effort will be made to discourage the entrance of American capital into Germany.

It can be definitely stated that the old allied idea of "war after the war" and an economic boycott on Germany has been discarded once and for all.

When the Americans found the boycott idea still firmly lodged in many French minds, but this was right after the armistice, when all Europe was mentally numbed. Then the thought began to be expressed that money could be made by trading with Germany, after which British and American business men began to see a new light.

The American Financial Commission steadily opposed the idea of a boycott against Germany, insisting it would be impossible if the world's business was to be conducted properly.

Give Germany Chance to Pay.

Gradually the ablest of the French financiers, however reluctantly, began to realize that it would be impossible to keep Germany down indefinitely. This consciousness was hastened by reports from the German reparations commission, which stated that Germany could not pay anything like the amount demanded, and that she couldn't pay anything at all unless permitted to resume her earning capacity.

The American Financial Commission leaves the reparations clause to the Germans, but not beyond the point from which she can recover.

The peace of world reconstruction today is a transport. There is enough of everything in the world to go round provided it can be distributed. The greatest need is in railroads and shipping facilities, and it is in these particularly that Germany is most seriously handicapped. The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France deprives her of a large part of her former iron supply and the loss of the Saar Valley will make serious inroads on her coal for years.

DRINK REFORM BEGINS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Citizens Organize to Combat the Prohibitionists.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 5.—A movement to offset the activities of the prohibition party, which is becoming powerful in the state of New South Wales, has been launched by a group of citizens here. The purpose is to reduce some of the evil aspects of the liquor traffic rather than to do away with intoxicants entirely.

The group has taken the name of Citizens Rights and Liquor Reform Association, to eliminate undesirable hotels, and to have legislation enacted providing that every licensed hotel shall be in reality a place of public accommodation and of reputable social entertainment.

DEMAND MADE FOR 1,768,000 TONS OF FOOD

Germany Contends Blockade Was Illegal and Aimed at Civilians.

CHARGES FOR THE UNBORN

Also Estimates That 762,796 Deaths During War Were Due to Malnutrition.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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BERLIN, May 3 (delayed).—Germany intends to counter the American and allied claims for damages the population suffered as a result of the submarine warfare with a bill for \$13,650,000,000, due, she will contend, as compensation for injuries to the health of the German people and to the nation's strength arising from the "illegal blockade," which Germany asserts was imposed on her in violation of international law. Deaths due to malnutrition are estimated at 762,796.

With characteristic thoroughness and methodicalness the German "freidenk" (literally, a place of peace) bureau under the direction of Count Johann von Bernstorff, dismissed Ambassador to Washington, has worked out and prepared an answer to almost every demand that is likely to be made at Versailles.

In nothing is this more true than in the demands it is expected America and the Allies will make in the matter of reparations for merchant ships sunk. In the mass of data and documents that Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, took with him is a carefully worked out memorial presenting Germany's claims for damages caused the civil population by the hunger blockade.

How Bill Is Itemized.

Germany itemizes her bill against the Allies and the United States as follows:

Deaths due to malnutrition	\$1,100,000,000
Loss of population's productivity	1,500,000,000
Feeding up the population	30,000,000
Replenishing live stock	1,000,000,000
Industrial value of lives lost by starvation	2,000,000,000
Rebuilding uneducated Germany	1,150,000,000
Miscellaneous	245,000,000
Total	\$13,650,000,000
Metric tons of food	\$13,650,000,000

The memorial is an interesting document. It fixes the valuation of an infant at \$1,845, whereas a yearling German is worth \$2,800. At five the child's value is estimated at \$3,925, and at 15, when he "is near the bread winning stage," he is listed as being worth \$75,400, this being the age "when the nation is about to realize on him."

At fifty, according to the document, a German's life is worth only \$75 less than the 15-year valuation, while at 60 the valuation drops to \$1,825. In Germany ossification appears to set in at 65, no valuations being listed after that age is reached and no claims being made for deaths of persons above 65, on the ground that "they no longer contribute to the national wealth."

Accepts American Figures.

The document further sets forth that Germany is willing to accept the figures of American insurance companies on "the trade value of lives." These figures, the document sets forth, put a valuation of \$2,000 on the child of five; \$3,800 on the youth of twenty, and a maximum of \$7,600 on the man of thirty. The valuation declines to \$500 at seventy-five years and to \$200 at eighty.

On this basis the memorial figures that Germany should have \$2,082,500,000 for alleged premature deaths under the chapter "Consequences of Malnutrition."

At outward evidence of the effects of cutting off imports of foodstuffs the document points out that it was apparent to all observers that the average weight reduction was from 60 to 69 kilograms, or twenty per cent.

The development of diseases caused by lack of food is exhaustively dealt with. In 1917, according to the figures adduced, mortality increased 32 per cent., and in 1918 the increase was 37 per cent. above the 1913 rate. Tuberculosis deaths are shown to have been 33,663 more in 1918 than in 1913.

Germany contends that the blockade

COUNCIL CLEARS BIG OBSTACLES TO QUICK PEACE

German Delegates at Versailles Will Get Full Terms Wednesday Afternoon.

FIFTEEN DAYS TO DECIDE

Signing of Treaty by All Powers Is Now Expected by June 1.

PARIS, May 5.—The decision of Italy to return to the Peace Conference and the assent of the Belgian Cabinet to the peace treaty, so clarified the situation to-day that official announcement has been made that the treaty would be delivered to the German delegates at Versailles on Wednesday afternoon at 3:15. Coincident with the announcement a secret plenary session of the Peace Conference was called for to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the French Foreign Office to discuss the presentation of the treaty to the participating Powers.

Following the presentation of the treaty to Germany the delegates will have fifteen days for consideration of the document and the filing of any objections that they may find. This will bring the date for the return of the treaty before the Peace Congress to May 22. It is estimated that another week will be necessary for the consideration of the German answer and the hope is expressed here that the treaty will be signed and peace restored to the world, so far as the Entente Allies and Germany are concerned, by June 1.

The text of the treaty has been delivered to the printers, with the exception of some details which can be printed when the complete printed draft is ready.

Outline of Treaty Provisions.

The contents of the first five chapters of the treaty have already been outlined, dealing with the preamble, German frontiers, territorial changes, German colonies and the military, naval and aerial features of the pact. The sixth chapter will define the status of prisoners of war and the seventh will concern the responsibilities of the former Emperor and other Germans for the war. The eighth and ninth chapters will be devoted to phases of the reparations problem and financial clauses. The tenth will deal with economic clauses, the eleventh with ports, railroads and water communication, and the twelfth will concern international labor legislation; the thirteenth will embrace guarantees and the fourteenth will contain general clauses dealing with ratification.

Marcel Hulin of the *Echo de Paris* learns that France will get absolute control of the mines in the Saar valley and a guarantee for their exploitation. He says that after the peace terms were read by Capt. Andre Tardieu a speech was made by Premier Clemenceau, who outlined the efforts he had had to make, often under most difficult circumstances, to elaborate the text as it now stands. The Premier also gave a complete statement on the negotiations with Italy over Fiume and on the latest despatches exchanged with the Italian delegation.

Premier Clemenceau expressed the hope that Italy in the end would return to the side of the Allies. The editor of the *Piave* says that the Premier gave the Cabinet Council all the details of the efforts being made to bring the Italian delegates back to Paris.

Clemenceau Is Satisfied.

"I have done my best. I think it is a good peace," he said.

This declaration was made to the editor of the *Figaro* last night by Premier Clemenceau. The editor adds that from the details he has been able to learn he is convinced that all France will weigh the immense advantages which will gain from collaboration with Great Britain and the United States.

If it is a good peace, the editor continued, it is also a better one because it is an alliance with the two most powerful nations of the world.

Referring to the meeting of the French Cabinet yesterday, the editor says that after the peace terms were read by Capt. Andre Tardieu a speech was made by Premier Clemenceau, who outlined the efforts he had had to make, often under most difficult circumstances, to elaborate the text as it now stands. The Premier also gave a complete statement on the negotiations with Italy over Fiume and on the latest despatches exchanged with the Italian delegation.

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GERMAN PEACE HEAD DENIES AN INTRIGUE

Sees No Hope of Quarrel Among Allies.

Germans Threaten to Withdraw if Delayed

LONDON, May 5.—A German wireless despatch received here this evening says: "If the delay continues at Versailles, it is contemplated that Berlin will recall the German delegates, in which case they would be sent to Versailles again only when the allied Governments are ready to negotiate."

A despatch to the Central News from Copenhagen quotes a Berlin newspaper as saying that the German peace delegation yesterday sent an ultimatum to the Entente Allies, demanding a reply by 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, by which it was asserted that the Germans would be obliged to return to Berlin in the event of a further postponement in the submission of the peace terms.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 5.—A semi-official announcement to-day says the peace negotiations will be in no way affected by the departure of the German Ministers Landsberg and Giesberts from Versailles.

No announcement has been received that Herr Landsberg and Herr Giesberts have left Versailles, or that it was their intention to depart.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, May 5.—Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy started for Paris to-day.

LONDON, May 5.—According to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Paris the question regarding Fiume has been settled in full agreement with the Italian Government on the basis that Fiume shall remain an autonomous port for two years, when it will be assigned to Italy.

RHINE BRIDGES GO TO FRANCE

Germany Also Must Yield All Privileges in the Suez Canal.

SULTAN'S POWER ENDS

Alsace-Lorraine Frontiers Will Be Those Laid Down in 1871.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

PARIS, May 5.—During the last few days the Council of Three has been engaged in straightening out one or two matters which concern the Allies themselves. One question which has engaged the attention is that of Egypt. It has been decided to insert a clause in the treaty under which Germany will undertake to recognize the British protectorate in Egypt and renounce all her privileges arising out of the capitulations connected with the Suez Canal.

The powers hitherto belonging to the Sultan of Turkey will be transferred to the British.

The conditions regulating the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France have been defined. The Alsace-Lorraine frontiers will be those laid down in 1871. French nationality will be deemed to have been assumed by the inhabitants as from the date of the armistice. Certain classes will have the right to claim French nationality—those with one French parent and Germans who were domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine before the outbreak of the war of 1870 or who served in the allied armies.

The provinces will be returned to France free of all public debts, and the rights and property of the German Empire and the German states will be passed to France without redemption of any kind, including the private property of the imperial family. Advances made by Alsace-Lorraine to Germany for war expenditure will be returned by Germany in marks, under conditions to be fixed by the special commission. France will be relieved of all customs duties and taxes as from the date of the signature of the first armistice convention. Germany undertakes the responsibility for all civil and military pensions in Alsace-Lorraine.

The railway bridges over the Rhine belong to the property of France, together with all railways in the provinces formerly administered by the German Government and all railway and tramway concessions. Germany shall have no compensation for these transfers. Germany shall undertake for ten years and continue electrical power to Alsace-Lorraine. France reserves the right to retain and liquidate all enemy property in Alsace-Lorraine and Germany undertakes to pay indemnity to persons whose property has been taken. There also are clauses which cover the complicated question arising out of the contract and legal judgment given by the German courts.

ENGLAND CALLS FOR WHISKEY.

Canadian and American Liquor Sought to Relieve Shortage.

LONDON, May 5.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day concerning the shortage of whiskey, Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister for National Service and Reconstruction, said he had decided that the importation of Canadian whiskey might be freely permitted, and also American whiskey, if it had been paid for before the beginning of 1919.

Dalmatian City to Be Given Over to Italy in 1921, Is Report.

PREMIER ON THE WAY

Entire Delegation Expected in Time for Presentation of Treaty.

TWO PROTOCOLS DRAWN

One Had Omitted Reference to Orlando's Government Meaning Separate Peace.

By the Associated Press.

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LONDON, May 5.—According to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Paris the question regarding Fiume has been settled in full agreement with the Italian Government on the basis that Fiume shall remain an autonomous port for two years, when it will be assigned to Italy.

PARIS, May 5.—Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, left Rome to-night for Paris to return to the Peace Conference and its deliberations. The Italian mission is expected to reach here Wednesday morning in time to attend the presentation of the peace treaty to the Germans in the afternoon of that day.

Official announcement that the Italians would return to the Peace Conference was made in the afternoon, and at the same time it was made public that Marquis Imperialo, the Italian Ambassador to London, had been designated to participate for Italy this afternoon at the session of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations.

The information regarding Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino came from the Italian Ambassador in Paris. He transmitted it to the French Foreign Minister, which immediately informed the heads of the allied and associated Governments.

Reason for Return Unexplained.

What prompted Italy to make the decision to return to the conference has not been made public here, although it is known that several telegrams have been exchanged between Paris and Rome. The status of Italy, by her withdrawal from the conference, is believed to have been one of the determining factors. The treaty of peace makes repeated reference to the five great Powers as the final authority in regulating many subjects and this provision would have to be changed to the four great Powers in case Italy remained out of the conference.

Problems incident to the disposition of the German colonies are left by the treaty to the great Powers, so that if Italy did not resume her place the treaty would exclude her from participating in the disposition of the colonies either directly or as a mandator.

Two Protocols Prepared.

Owing to doubts as to the final attitude of Italy at the time the peace treaty was sent to the printers, the protocol of the treaty was prepared in two forms, one including Italy as a signatory and the other omitting her. It is probable that one reason for setting the time for the delivery of the treaty to Germany on Wednesday afternoon was to permit the Italian delegates to be present at the ceremony and to participate.

Another factor which also in all probability had a determining influence on Italy to return to the conference was the invitation to Austria to send delegates to negotiate a treaty. This invitation had been made known to Italy.

The meeting of the executive committee of the League of Nations was the first of that body. It was called formally to launch the league. The organization of the league was perfected at the meeting and committees appointed and plans drafted for the initial meeting of the league in Washington next October.

D'ANNUNZIO DEMANDS ITALY'S FULL CLAIMS

Poet Is Sarcastic in His References to Wilson.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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